

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the residents of Gettysburg & vicinity, that he has removed his WATCH and JEWELRY STORE to the room opposite the Bank, on York street, where he intends keeping an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER, and SILVER PLATED WARE, ETC., ETC., CLOCKS, &c. &c.

Having been connected with a first-class Watch and Jewelry Store in Baltimore, for several years past, he is prepared to furnish every article in the line, at the lowest City prices, and all purchases will be guaranteed as represented.

From a long experience in Watch repairing,

especially of fine watches, he is prepared to do

all kinds of Watch work promptly, in the best

manner, and guarantee the performance of it.

He will keep always on hand a large assort-

ment of SPECTACLES,

and SPECTACLES, and having much expe-

rience fitting them to the sight, is prepared

to fit all.

HAIR & GLASS made to order in the best

style, and a great variety of patterns on hand.

JEWELRY repaired in the neatest manner.

JOSEPH BEVAN.

Gettysburg, Sept. 20.

Change of Time.

THE following is a schedule of the running of the TRAINS on the Gettysburg R. R.: The FIRST TRAIN leaves Gettysburg at 8 A. M., with passengers for York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and the North and West. ARRIVES at Gettysburg at 1 P. M., with passengers from those points, and also from Baltimore and Washington. Passengers leaving Washington at 6:30 A. M., and Baltimore at 9:15 A. M., arrive by this train at Gettysburg at 1 o'clock, P. M.

THE SECOND TRAIN leaves Gettysburg at 1:10 P. M., with passengers for Elmwood and Washington. Passengers arrive at Baltimore at 6:30 P. M., and leave at 8 P. M., and arrive in Washington at 10 P. M. Passengers can also go to York and Harrisburg by the second train. Arrive in Harrisburg at 7:30 P. M. ARRIVE at Gettysburg at 5:30 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and the Northland West.

Passengers can leave Philadelphia by way of Baltimore at 4 A. M., and arrive in Gettysburg at 1 P. M. Or leave at 7:30 A. M. by the Pennsylvania Central or Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and arrive in Gettysburg at 6:30 P. M.

R. McCURDY.

May 6, 1861.

President.

EUREKA! EUREKA!

The "Excelsior Washer!"

IS acknowledged by all who see it, to be the most complete, and without exception, the most perfect labor-saving Washing Machine ever before invented. Its superiority over all others, consists in the simplicity and completeness of its work, and the almost incredible ease with which it managed. A child of ten years, possessing ordinary judgment, can learn to work it in five minutes time, and manage it as well as a grown person, except for very heavy goods. In a word this machine is destined to take the place of every other now in use. Persons intend to get a machine will find it greatly to the advantage to examine this one before purchasing.

The undersigned have purchased the Patent right for Adams County (excluding our townships) and are making extensive preparations for their manufacture. Every machine will be built in the best manner and warranted. Price \$8.00. In connection with this machine there is a Patent Wring, which performs this laborious part of washing with the greatest ease, and much better than it can be done by hand. They may be had to a common Wash Tub, and are sold with a machine or separately as desired. Samples of each may be seen at our Gallery, in East York Street, opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, Pa.

TYSON BROTHERS.

June 9.

DR. ROBERT HORNER'S NEW FAMILY DRUG & PRESCRIPTION STORE,

CHAMBERSBURG STREET, GETTYSBURG.

HAVING retired from the active practice of my profession, I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that I have opened a

DRUG STORE,

in the room formerly occupied by Drs. R. & C. HORNER, in my office, where I will constantly keep on hand a large supply of all kinds of

FRESH DRUG MEDICINES.

CHEMICALS.

PERFUMERY.

TOOTH POWDERS.

DYE STUFFS,

DRY PAINTS, &c.

PAINTS ground in Oil,

OLDS, expressed and distilled.

STATIONERY of all kinds,

Inks, Pens, Pencils, Paper, Combs, Brushes, &c. &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.

All the popular Patent Medicines, together with a selection of pure WINES, BRANDIES and WILSSES, for medicinal purposes only, always in hand. In a word, my stock embraces every thing usually found in a first-class store of this description.

A large supply of fresh Drugs has been received, and others are arriving, which I am offering to the public on very accommodating terms. My medicines have all been purchased under personal inspection and supervision from the most reliable houses. I can therefore not recommend them as pure and fresh, but sell them cheap.

N. B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the treatment of all chronic diseases.

—A. D. V. I. C. G. R. A. T. I. S.

May 13, 1861.

A large supply of fresh groceries, just received and for sale.

CORI & GILLESTIES.

A. MERICAN EXCEP. COFFEE, good Java, and cheap, for sale.

CORI & GILLESTIES.

AGO, Arrow Root, starch, rice flour, and gelatin, for sale.

Dr. R. H. H. R. DRUG STORE.

SUPERIOR lot of Hams and Shoulders for sale cheap at

CORI & GILLESTIES.

May 13, 1861.

—A. D. V. I. C. G. R. A. T. I. S.

Choice Poetry.

THE WIFE'S APPEAL.

I pray thee, Dugald, love me,
For there is no other home,
Where I could settle, or could rest,
But in these arms, my own!
And in these days of heavy toll,
When I so pine to see—
So watch for long, long, looks of love,
And tender tones from thee;
O Dugald, let the looks be kind,
And gentle be the tone,
That fall on me, for thee without,
My days are very lone.

Couldst thou but know how easier far
The tasks but thy set.

Cheered on by watchful looks of thine,

Thou sure wouldst not forget

The weary foot, the aching head,

Not half so heartless move,

Because 'tis all for thee spring,

Because they toil for love

But when no look nor word betrays

The presence of that love,

What wonder that they weary out,

And heavier live, and move!

The nestling baby by my side,

In all its helplessness,

Receives for thee full many a clasp

And many a fond caress;

But half I fear, sometimes, my child

Will garner all my heart;

Till both shall love an idol's curse,

And all be rent apart.

Oh, love me, Dugald, love me,

As I love the precious babe,

In helplessness, in trustfulness,

Upon thy bosom laid.

Let me have thy daily cheering,

Daily, hourly looks of love,

And then, how gladly, tirelessly

My daily tasks will move!

—

Woman a Civilizer.

If God were to take the sun, and moon,

and stars out of the heavens, the chances of

humble woman would be what, if God were to

take woman out of life, would be the chan-

ces for refinement and civilization.

Woman carries civilization in her heart. It

springs from her. Her power and influ-

ence may be the civilization of any country.

A man that lives in a community where he

has the privilege of woman's society, and is

subject to woman's influence, is almost of

necessity refined, more than he is, and when men are removed from the geni-

al influence of virtuous womanhood, that would be expected of her.

"Now then," said the lady, "pour the

ground coffee into the pot, then pour in the

hot water, and, after a few minutes' boil

ing, put in one half of an egg, so," said the lady,

elucidating such demonstration by illus-

tration. "You understand, don't you?"

"Indeed I do, m'm," was the response.

"Bile the coffee, grind in the water, and

drop in the half of an egg. Isn't that it, m'm?"

"All right," replied the lady. "Now, then, to-morrow morning we'll see how well

you remember."

To-morrow morning came, and the coffee

was as good as could be expected.

The third morning came, and to the astonish-

ment of our friend and wife the coffee was

undrinkable and nauseating, even the odor of it was sickening.

Bridget was cal-

led, and questioned as follows:

"Bridget, did you first put the ground

coffee in the pot?"

"Indeed I did, m'm."

"Did you then put in the hot water?"

"Sure I did."

"How long did you let it boil?"

"Five minutes, m'm."

"What did you do then?"

"I put in the egg, m'm."

"Just as I showed you the other morn-

ing?"

"Well, to tell the truth, m'm," says Bridget, giving her garments a twirl with her brawney hand, "to tell the truth, I

would not put in the half of the egg, as ye-

ll it, so I dropped in the crutcher as it

was!"

Aromatic coffee that. We should call

that infaulc chicken soup.

—

Sandy's Coolness.

Sandy McLeuchain, the beadle at Dun-

ferline, was a little man, with sharp brown

eyes and a mouth expressive of fun. One

day the minister, Mr. Johnstone, was on

his way down from the manse to the

High Street, after breakfast, as was his

wont, to get his letters at the post-office,

and see the only newspaper which then

came to enlighten the inhabitants with

news of public and foreign affairs. Observ-

ing Sandy slinking along, the opposite

side of the crossing, as if to avoid a meeting,

Mr. Johnstone called out in his fine sonorous voice, "Saunders, I wish to see you."

With some reluctance, Sandy came slowly

toward him, his bonnet, and pulling his

forelock. After giving Sandy certain di-

rections about Kirk's matters

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

PROFESSOR JACOB'S NOTES OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.—We quote the other day a single incident in regard to the battle of Gettysburg, from the notes of Professor Jacobs, describing it. "The work itself, published by Lippincott & Co., is so honorable to him and to our State, so important to the history of the country and the crisis of this most important of all wars, that we wish to call attention to the book itself at this time. In a few days (the 19th) very large multitudes will be present at Gettysburg from this city, all parts of this State and of the United States, and these notes leave nothing to be desired, as a hand book, for the guidance of the stranger to the different localities and parts of the battle field. The map accompanying shows every locality and where each division of each army was posted. Professor Jacobs, whose house was within the rebel lines, heard and saw accurately, and has since collected together on the spot the most trustworthy details, and reduced the whole to a minute and graphic record of every important movement. His account of the battle of Waterloo does not seem to us so clear and precise, as the accounts of each action given by the unprejudiced notes of Professor Jacobs."

There are so many, both in our own State and in all other States, who or whose relatives fought and bled on that field, that a work like this will be a real comfort to them and enable them, whether they gather around the Orator on the 19th or not, to trace the spot where each corps was located, and the part it took in that memorable action. There has been no account written that we have seen of any other of the battles fought, to be compared with this in point of clearness and precision. All the other accounts put together of this battle will not give so comprehensive a view of it, even to one who has visited the ground or may have taken part in the battle. The precision as to the day and hour when each corps arrived at a given point, when a particular attack began and ended, could only have been obtained and recorded by great care on the spot, and by one whose education made him know the value of precision, and whose industry led him to ascertain each point recorded, from the best authorities, before their memories had become confused. The movements of each day are recorded with great clearness.

Skirmishing began July 1, at 9 A. M., and artillery at 10, the 1st Corps holding their ground against two corps, each as large as their own, to the north of the Seminary, near Willoway's Run. At 1 o'clock, General Howard prepared a line of defenses in the rear, that is, south of the town, resting on the Cemetery Hill. To this our forces were driven back before night, losing 2500 captured, in passing through the town to the rear. Here our forces rested safely, and were thoroughly rallied, to retreat no further. Lee's forces occupying the town. All that night our army was coming up, corps after corps, until 6 A. M. next morning, General Meade arriving, and taking command on Cemetery Hill at 1, A. M.

The battle of the 2d did not begin till 4 P. M., some two and a half miles to the south of Cemetery Hill, on our extreme left, where they attempted to get possession of the Round Top Hill. They actually reached the top of the little hill, but those who advanced never returned. The Pennsylvania Reserves captured 300 prisoners, and many were killed. General Barksdale fell on the hill opposite Little Round Top. This action closed on our left at half-past 6, P. M. Then commenced Ewell on the right, and from 7 to half past 9, P. M., on the left of Culp's Hill, and further to the right, near Spangler's Spring, the attack, which was most fearful in its results for the moment. In the darkness they broke through our line, and advanced almost to the Baltimore turnpike; but, afraid of falling into a trap in the dark, did not follow up their advantage.

At daybreak on the 3d, from half-past four to half past 10, A. M., our men pushed the enemy back over our breastworks, where they had broken through, and from 11 to 1 there was a perfect calm.

At half past 2 Pickett's division, of Longstreet's corps, attacked the centre of our left. This attack was preceded by a tremendous cannonade, during which our men lay down in the grass, rising to receive the charge of the enemy, however, with such a volley as made them waver, and then General Webb's brigade rushed forward and took 300 prisoners. Stannard's brigade as many more, until the whole number was 3500 captured. The battle still raged near the Round Top, on the extreme left, till about 5 P. M., and with it ended the battle of Gettysburg. Lee retreating, and much expecting a night attack from us, which no doubt would have been made, had it been decided best with our jaded forces. The

day before, the 3d, we apprehend, very few corrections will have to be made in this account. But now all details will become intelligible to those with Professor Jacobs' map and notes before them. It is a small work, but it will be quoted a thousand years and more from now.

Scarcity of Meat in Richmond.

A private letter from an inmate of the Libby Prison, dated October 18, states that the Union prisoners receive no meat in their rations, which is impossible for the Rebels, who are starving themselves, to supply it. How Richmond will manage to live through the winter, if it remains in Rebel hands, is a problem. Already another bread riot, of which the Rebel papers make no mention, has occurred. The real cause of the scarcity of food in the city is thought to be the entire worthlessness of the Rebel currency. Partners have grain and cattle to sell, but do not give away, for paper currency within the iron grasp of the Rebel Government, if they can help it.

From Newbern we learn that refugees from Dixie continue to arrive there in large numbers; they are chiefly young men or rather boys flying from the iron confederacy of Davis; many of them eagerly enter the Union service. They all tell of severe punishment in Rebeldom. A small body of Union cavalry, under Lieutenant Nicol, attacked a Rebel picket station near Washington, N. C., on the 1st. There were thirteen men at the station, five of whom were killed, and the remainder made prisoners. In the affair Lieutenant Nicol was killed by being shot through the head.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Tuesday Evening, Nov. 17, 1863.

WOOD.—We wish very much that some of our kind country friends would bring us a few loads of good Wood. We need the article at once.

The Pole.

On Saturday afternoon last, the beautiful Pole purchased by the Ladies of Gettysburg, was raised in the Centre Square, and the splendid Flag and Streamer floated for few minutes in the breeze. Darkness and rain came on about the time it was completed, and the crowd repaired to the Court-house, to hear the address of Professor MULLENBERG. It was an eloquent, heart-stirring speech, worthy of the patriotic and gentlemanly Professor—and was most enthusiastically cheered. The Pole is over 100 feet high, and is a very handsome one. Long may that star-spangled banner wave o'er "the land of the free and the home of the brave!" The Ladies of Gettysburg deserve great credit for their perseverance in getting up so beautiful an article.

A beautiful Pole was also raised in the National Cemetery grounds yesterday, near the stand prepared for the world-renowned Orator, Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, who will be present to deliver the Dedication Address. We have not a doubt that our town will be honored with the attendance of many high dignitaries on this interesting occasion—indeed we know of several Cabinet officers, and Governors of States, who will be here.

The Consecration.

So far arrangements could be made, from our limited means in the borough of Gettysburg, everything has been done that could be, to make the interesting Consecration ceremonies pass off to the satisfaction of the large number of people that will be present with us on that occasion, and so far as possible accommodate the people. It will be impossible, from the nature of the case, to give to every one the accommodations they may receive at their own houses; but so far as can be done, the inhabitants of Gettysburg will do it, we think.

Dr. Jacobs' Map—Complimentary Note.

We are gratified to notice that the "Notes on the Rebel Invasion of Pennsylvania, with Map of the Battle of Gettysburg," gotten up by our townsmen, Rev. Dr. Jacobs, is attracting the attention of intelligent critics, with most marked commendation. We have noticed many complimentary notices from military men, as also the press. An article in the preceding column we find as editorial in the Philadelphia *Ledger*, of Tuesday last, which we copy as an act of justice to our townsmen.

Davis' panorama of the war is now complete, and has been shipped to Gettysburg, where it will be opened for exhibition during the 18th, 19th and 20th of this month. This great work of art embraces views of all the battles from the evacuation of Fort Montrie to the recent battle of Chickamauga. It is decidedly the most graphic scene representation of the stirring events of the rebellion now before the American people, at once a tribute to the history of the times and a triumph of art and genius. Our Gettysburg friends, as well as the crowds from all the loyal States who will assemble in that vicinity on the days named, have a rare treat in store for them in the proposed exhibition of this great work.

Born Burnt.

At about 1 o'clock on Thursday morning the large new Bank Barn of Ex-Sheriff Bream, on Marsh Creek, was destroyed by fire. The building was entirely consumed, with all the hay, straw, &c., it contained, besides three colts and two fat heifers. A large horse stable adjoining was also burnt, with a lot of valuable farming utensils and horse gears. The origin of the fire is unknown. The insurance (in the Adams County Company) is \$1,200 on the barn, \$600 on grain, hay and straw, and \$600 on live stock and farming utensils.

New difficulty from the rebellion, it seems to be confirmed, has threatened the Government from the most unexpected quarter! A plot to burn the Mississippi steamers is succeeded by a conspiracy to release the rebel prisoners from Camp Chase, and this gives place to another rebel enterprise, invading the American lakes from Canada. A number of suspicious vessels, on Lake Erie, gained the authorities their for defense, in view of the fact that there are now over two thousand rebel officers on Johnson's Island, Sandusky Bay. A dispatch received from the Canadian Government by Lord Lyons, gives information of a contemplated movement to invade the North from Canada, free the rebel prisoners of Lake Erie, and burn the city of Buffalo. This news is published over the signature of the Secretary of War. Every effort will be made by our own and the Canadian Government to arrest and punish an attempt of the kind!

Nearly 1,800 men are employed at the Portsmouth (N. H.) navy yard.

ORDER OF ARRANGEMENT

For the Consecration of the Soldiers' Cemetery, at Gettysburg, on the 19th of November, 1863.

BAND.

MILITARY.

Under Command of Maj. Gen. Couch, Maj. Gen. Meade and Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac.

Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States.

Aids. Marshal-in-Chief. Aids.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cabinet Officers and General in-Chief of the Army.

Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Lieut. Gen. Scott and Admiral Charles Stewart.

ORATOR AND CHERGYNMAN.

Governors of States, their Staff, and Commissioners of States.

Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, and Officers of Congress.

Mayors of Cities and City Authorities.

Gettysburg Committee of Arrangements.

Members of the Sanitary Commission.

Christian Commission.

Adams' Express Company Hospital Corps.

Other Soldiers' Relief Associations.

Knight Templar.

Masonic Fraternity.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and other Benevolent and Charitable Associations.

Literary, Scientific and Industrial Associations.

Fire Companies.

Editorial Corps.

Citizens of the State of Pennsylvania.

Citizens of the other Loyal States of the Union, in the following order, viz.—

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut,

New York, New Jersey, Delaware,

Maryland, Western Virginia, Kentucky,

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa,

Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas,

California, Oregon.

Citizens of the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States, and

Loyal Citizens of other States.

PROGRAME.

The Military will meet at 9 o'clock, A. M., on Cuyler street, North of the Square, its Kurt re-vg on the Square, opposite McClellan's hotel.

The Marshals will assemble in the Public Square at the same hour.

All the Civic Processions, except the States, will assemble according to the printed Programme, on York street, at the same hour.

The Pennsylvania Delegation will form on Chambersburg street its right resting on the Square, and the other Delegations, in their order, will form on the same street, in the rear of the Pennsylvania Delegation.

The Marshals of the several States are charged with seeing that their several Delegations are duly formed, and that they wheel into the Column of the March, in their proper order.

The head of the Column will move at precisely ten o'clock, A. M. Its route will be up Baltimore street, to the Brinsford road, thence to the junction of the Taneytown road, thence by the latter road to the Cemetery, where the Military will form in line, as the General in Command may order, and present arms, when he President of the United States, and he who are to occupy the Stand, will pass a front to the Stand.

The Military will then close up and occupy the space on the left of the Stand. The Civic Procession will then advance and occupy the area in front of the Stand, the Military leaving sufficient space, between them and the line of graves, for the Civic Procession to pass.

The Ladies will occupy the right of the Stand, and it is desirable that they be upon the ground as early as ten o'clock.

Silence having been ordered, the Exercises will take place, as follows:

MUSIC.

PRAYER.

MUSIC.

ORATION.

MUSIC.

DEDICATORY REMARKS.

By the President of the United States.

BENEDICTION.

After the Benediction, the Procession will be dismissed, and the Marshals will form on Baltimore street and return to the Court House, where a meeting of the Marshals will be held.

WARD H. LAMON,

Marshal-in-Chief

The Inauguration of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg.

OFFICE OR THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL,

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1863.

The undersigned would respectfully suggest to the marshals to be appointed, at my request, by the Governors of the several States, the propriety of adopting a uniform dress and badge to be worn by them upon the occasion of the inauguration of the National Cemetery, at Gettysburg, on the 19th instant, and to that end he would submit the following as a guide, with the expression of the hope that it will be complied with as nearly as possible.

1st. That the dress be a plain black suit, (cock coat being preferable,) black hat, a white glove.

2d. A white satin scarf, five inches wide, to be worn over the right shoulder, and carried across the breast and back to the left hip, and there fastened with a rosette, the ends to be fringed, and to extend to the knee. At the centre of the shoulder the scarf should be gathered and mounted with a rose.

3d. The rosettes for the scarf to be four inches across, raised in the centre, and to be made of black and white ribbon, and the outer circle to be white.

4th. Each State's marshal will also wear upon the left breast a national rosette of red, white, and blue ribbon, of the size indicated above, with the initials of each State in the centre. This will greatly facilitate the duties of the special aids of the chief marshal, in conveying orders to the marshals of the States, by the fact that they will be more readily distinguished.

5th. The marshals of the States will be required to furnish their own horses. On this point the undersigned would suggest that perhaps some arrangements can be made with the authorities of Pennsylvania

to furnish enough horses for the marshals of the States at a much less expense than they could otherwise procure.

Special aids to the chief marshal, in order to distinguish him from the marshals of the States, will wear blue satin scarfs with mourning roses, as described above. In no other respect will their insignia of office differ from that recommended by the marshals of the States, with the following single exception—namely, that they will wear, in the centre of the national rosette on the left breast, the letters "U. S."

WARD H. LAMON,

Chief Marshal.

Poor "LITTLE MAC."—A gentleman residing in New York State, who was at one time a great admirer of General McClellan, writes to a friend in Delaware county as follows:

"The election returns for the past few days, have been quite reviving. The Copperheads have had a severe scotching in Ohio and Iowa, and even Pennsylvania has not done badly. But what an ass McClellan has made of himself, after keeping quiet so long, to show his ears at such an unfortunate time. I cannot think of him as any think but donkey that has been covered up, ears and all, and passed off for a charger, until a majority has really believed him to be full blooded, when all at once to the surprise of every one, even the duffers, he breaks out with the genuine jackass bray. He has been made a complete tool of by designing politicians. They have used him and now he may go and browse on thistles.

Official Report of the Battle of Gettysburg.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Gen. Meade's detailed report of the battle of Gettysburg, dated 1st of October, was officially pronounced yesterday. It gives as the reason for the delay in making it the failure, till then, of receiving the reports of several corps and division commanders who were severely wounded in the battle, and says that the result of the campaign may be briefly stated in the defeat of the enemy at Gettysburg, his compulsory evacuation of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and withdrawal from the upper valley of the Shenandoah, and in the capture of three guns, 41 standards and 15,021 prisoners. Besides this, 24,978 small arms were collected on the battle-field. Our losses were very severe, amounting, as will be seen by the accompanying return, to 2,834 killed and 13,709 wounded, and 6,613 missing, making in all 23,186. Wards adds his tribute to the heroic bravery of the whole army—officers and men.

The War News.

Information was received in Washington on Friday that the Confederates shelled General Kilpatrick's camp at Stevensburg on Thursday morning. It thus appears that a portion of General Lee's army is still north of the Rapidan. A correspondent of a New York journal reports an engagement also on Thursday morning between detachments of Federal infantry and cavalry and Stuart's cavalry, near Mitchell's Station, three miles southwest of Culpeper, in which the latter were defeated. The Federal troops now hold all the ground in Culpeper county which was occupied by them previous to Lee's late advance.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

tones. Bell Isle, our place of confinement, is supplied with tents only sufficient for a part of the men; the rest were compelled during the cold nights to pace up and down the island to keep warm, and while the sun was shining during the day they would sleep.

I have seen them brought from this island in the evening, to ship them in the morning for City Point, so weak from hunger and disease that they were unable to stand upon their feet. Never have I witnessed such misery and want among any class of human beings.

NOTIFYING NEGROES WHIPPED.

There are also about one hundred free negroes of the North, officers' servants from the army and navy. They are used at the present about the prisons, or upon the fortifications around Richmond. One of the many nights spent in Libby is deeply engraved upon my mind. A free negro of Philadelphia, captured in the navy, nearly white, received three hundred and twenty-five lashes in a room immediately beneath us; his loud cries and pleadings penetrated every part of the building, as blow followed blow. He was then wrapped in a blanket saturated with salt water, and cast into one of the dungeons for a month or more. Such scenes and cries were frequent. Those of our number who entered as advocates of slavery, or at least sympathizers, are such no more.

THE UNION PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

The other day we noticed the arrival of nearly two hundred prisoners at Annapolis, in the most horrible condition from the want of food and from ill-treatment. Several had died on the voyage. Now we are told that forty-five have died at Annapolis, and that twenty-five or thirty more will, probably. The were a detachment from the Libby Prison, the condition of affairs in which is represented as follows by Major House, of the 132d New York Volunteers, who escaped from the Libby a fortnight since. The Major says:

"The Union prisoners in the Libby prison have been gradually reduced to a state of starvation, being furnished with a small piece of bread 'the loaf' to sixteen men in the same proportion, and a little wishy-washy soya for a day. The scenes which occur in the prisons are heart-rending in the extreme. The cries for food are pitiful, and the rickings of the men rendered insane, in many instances, by the pangs of hunger, sounding through the building night and day. Men are dying daily, and the horrors of the Jersey prison-ship have been revived in the treatment of our poor incarcerated soldiers."

Journals in Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama report the prices of food in the respective localities, and everywhere the rates, even in Confederate ports, are fearfully high. The mere price, after all, is not so important, unless as an indication of scarcity, but it happens now that the scarcity is confessed, and that there is universal cry that famine is approaching.

The South confesses the deplorable prospect that lies before it, and, in the full belief that its duty is owing first to those of its own household, its inhuman policy in regard to the unfortunate prisoners in its hands is stated. These are to be starved deliberately. No other alternative is suggested. They do not even propose to parole them. A few extracts from Richmond papers will illustrate the truth of what is written:

"The Examiner of the 29th ult., says: 'We have nine thousand of them (prisoners) in this city, and four thousand on Bell's Isle, and the question which forces itself upon the attention of every one who gives the matter thought is, how are they to be fed? The Government will not agree to exchange them, and we certainly cannot find them in victuals much longer. They have already eaten up all our beef, and have begun upon the sheep.'

The Examiner of the 30th says:

"The Yankee Government, under the laws of civilized warfare and the cartel, are entitled to these men, and if they will not take them, let them be put where the cold weather and scant fare will thin them out in accordance with the law of nature."

The Whig of the 30th says:

"The people are suffering already while the Yankees are comfortable. Is this fair? Certainly the prisoners are to be kindly treated, but if we are forced to choose between them and the wives and children of our soldiers in the field, to say nothing of our people, who are threatened with starvation and freezing, there will be but one voice, and that not in favor of the Yankees."

The Enquirer of the 12th inst. says:

"There is here, if not scarcity, at least a dearth of provisions, and not less of fuel; while, as to the medicines, they are contraband of war, and our enemies use extreme diligence in keeping them from us altogether. We would assure those Yankee soldiers that defend the field of battle were far better than apathy here this winter, and would accoundly counsel them also not to be taken live."

Successor for Starving Prisoners.

A lower depth of misfortune was reached by our imprisoned soldiers in Richmond, last week. A note in pencil from one of these unfortunate reached a Government officer in high position here, to-day, representing that the local authorities have stopped the small meat ration heretofore served to our starving men. The excuse is that they have been unable to furnish meat to their own soldiers. We have no doubt that this is true. If cattle in Virginia be not wholly exhausted, the Government's terrible system of seizing beef on its way to Richmond butchers, and paying for it in Confederate paper at its own valuation, will wholly drive graziers away from the city. It is understood here that President Lincoln is going to try to provision our poor fellow in the Libby and Castle Thunder prisons. Arrangements, moreover, have been made, by which Commissioner Guld's promise that all clothing sent to our men shall be delivered. General Merrick will forward clothing sent by private individuals for imprisoned friends, military and civil. But the President's endeavor to feed our starving captives will be full of interest to tens of thousands, and will be universally watched.

FOR MINISTERS AND LAWYERS.

Constant use of the lungs surely injures them; Bryan's Pulmonary Wares can be carried in your pocket, neat, handy and soothing to the irritated lungs. Try them. 25cts. per box, sold by all druggists.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE subscribers, Administrators of the estate of THOMAS A. MARSHALL, deceased, in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY THE 10TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1863, the following Real Estate of the said deceased, situated in Hamiltonian township, Adams county:

OF TRACT NO. 1, THE MANSION TRACT.

an acre or less, lying south of the

Cold Spring Road, bounded on the

East by lands of James Mar-

shall, and on the South by lands of Robert

Muselman. About 15 acres of it is in meadow,

and the whole is superior land, and in excellent state of cultivation. ALSO,

TRACT NO. 3,

adjoining lands of John Mickley, John Rhee,

and Tract No. 2, containing 60 ACRES, more or less, having erected there on a two-story Log

DWELLING-HOUSE.

There is a never

ceasing spring of water near the

house, and water in all the fields.

About 10 acres are clear land, under fence;

the residue is covered with a thriving young Chestnut, Hickory, &c.

For Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., of

say day. Attendance given and terms made known by

JAMES H. MARSHALL,

JAMES MARSHALL,

Administrators.

By the Court-John Eicholz, Clerk.

Nov. 17. --ia.

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Give Us a Call!

CODORI & GILLESPIE have just received a large and splendid stock of New Goods, which they are selling as cheap as the times will allow. Their stock has been selected with care and is of as good a quality as the market will afford. SUGARS, we have all kinds, Hard and Soft Crystallized, Powdered, Granulated, New Orleans, Porto Rico and Cuban TEAS, including Young Hyson and Black TEA, MOLAS, SUGAR, NEW ORLEANS, and SUGAR OF MUSK, to suit all tastes. COCOAS, to suit all tastes of the world. CONFECTIONERY, a large assortment of various brands. COAL OIL, LAMPS and Shades, we have the best assortment in the place, which we sell low, also a No. 1 article of Coal Oil. LAMPS, plain and sugar-cured. Shoulders and Sides. FLOUR, of the best quality, which we always guarantee. Cedar-ware, Tubs, Buckets, Water Cans, &c. We also keep Notions, Confectionery, Fruits, Fish, & the small or big barrels, Salt, Spices, Chocolate, Starch, Blacking, Indigo, Candles, Soaps, Curry Combs and Cards, a large assortment of Brushes, Baskets, Ropes, Cords, Crockery-ware, &c. GIVE US A CALL!

Gettysburg, May 12, 1863.

The Paris Mantilla, Cloak and FUR EMPORIUM.

No. 920 Chestnut St. (Formerly No. 708) PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO. invite the attention of their Friends to their large and superb stock of fine Cloaks and Furs, unparalleled in any former season.

The increased accommodation afforded in our new location, enables us to devote the fullest attention to our

FUR DEPARTMENT.

which will be found well furnished with every description of First Class Furs, which will be guaranteed as represented, or the money paid will be refunded.

Orders per mail will be carefully attended to, and delivered. Express charges paid any distance inside of 100 miles.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO., No. 920 Chestnut St., Phila.

Sept. 29, 1863.

Our neighbor POLLEY has just completed a very neat brick building, opposite the Globe Hotel, where he and Mr. COOK have everything in very beautiful order. The former has every variety of Stores of the rarest patterns, and at very cheap rates; while friend COOK attends to the Tin-work, Spouting, &c., promptly, and executes work in the best manner. Give them a call in their new habitation.

New Goods!—Large Stock!

RENTHART TAILORING.

JACOBS & BRC have in received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of

CLOTHES, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

Cassocks, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner.

The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, rendered by good work and moderate charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 9.

FRESH REINFORCEMENTS.

STRENGTHENING OUR POSITION.

We are constantly adding new supplies to our already large and fashionable stock of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

We have every style of Spring and Summer Hats, which in quality and price cannot fail to please. Boys' and Men's Hats and Caps of every description, and of the latest style.

Our stock of

BOOTS.

SHOES.

GAITERS, &c., was never more complete. Ladies, Gentlemen and Children can be accommodated with anything in this line, as we are better prepared now to give fits and greater bargains, good fits and fashionable goods. Call at the sign of the BIG BOOT, in Chambersburg street.

JOHN CULP, ALEX. COBEAN,

June 10.

S. F. D. E. Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment.

BARRETT, NEPHews & CO. PHARMACEUTICAL OFFICES, No. 45 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, and 5 and 7, John Street, New York.

Our success in Dyeing and Cleansing Garments of Velvet, Cloth, Silk, Merino, De Laine, &c., &c., and Shawls of almost every description, is so well known that we only desire to remind our friends and the public generally, that the season for getting ready their Fall Goods is now at hand!

Goods received and returned by Express.

BARRETT, NEPHews & CO.

Aug. 18.—

1863. Spring Styles. 1863

J. F. McILHENY, at his old stand, 18 W. corner Centre Square, has just opened a splendid assortment of HATS AND CAPS, of the latest styles, at very low prices. Persons in want of a good seasonable and fashionable Hat or Cap, are requested to give him a call.

BOOTS AND SHOES, comprising Men's fine Cloth Boots, Men's Balmorals, Men's Wellingtons, Men's Congress Gaiters, Brogues, Ladies' Morocco Balmorals, Men's Kid Slippers, Misses' and Children's Shoes and Gaiters, of every variety and style, all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Let all who will supply themselves with good and substantial work call and examine our stock.

April 14. J. F. McILHENY.

Watches, Watches, Watches.

The undersigned has just returned from the Cities with a new assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, selected with particular care, and which can sell at extremely low prices—warranting them to be Good time-keepers. Also, an assortment of CHAINS, KEYS, &c.

Persons desirous of purchasing a good Watch, are requested to call and examine my assortment.

JOSEPH BEVAN.

Sign of the Watch and Spectacles, on S. 2d and W. 3d Streets, Gettysburg.

SNICKERS, SPICES!—The finest and best snuffed tobacco, brought in the manufacturer. A full lot of all sorts—put up in packages from one cent up.

JOSEPH CODORI & GILLESPIE.

April 14.

Tetter, Scald-Head, Itch, Blotches.

All Exemptions of the skin, Chronic, Keystones of the Face, Old Ulcers, of long standing, that fail at doctor's everywhere made of treatment, are permanently cured by Dr. SWAYN'S All-Healing Liniment. Prepared only by Dr. SWAYN & Son, 2nd Street, above Vine, Philadelphia.

MEDICINE, Goods, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Shakers and Bonnet Framers, just arrived from New York, are at Farnestock's, 18 W. corner.

ED. FRONT.

OLICK'S Lotion, the parent and best Baking powder in use.

Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

COOTHS, Casshers and Coddings, cheap FARNESTOCKS.

Give Us a Call!

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup
WILL CURE CONSUMPTION.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC
WILL CURE DYSPEPSIA.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC
WILL CURE DYSPEPSIA.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC
WILL CURE DYSPEPSIA.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS
WILL CURE LIVER COMPLAINTS.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS
WILL CURE LIVER COMPLAINTS.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS
WILL CURE LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Fancy Furs! Fancy Furs!!

JOHN FARREIRA,

718 Arch St., below 8th south side, Phila.

IMPORTER, Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of Fancy Furs for Ladies and Children's wear.

I wish to return my thanks to my friends of Gettysburg, and the surrounding Counties, for their very liberal patronage extended to me during the last few years, and would say to them that I now have in store, of my own Importation and Manufacture, a very extensive assortment of all the different kinds and qualities of Fancy Furs, for Ladies' and Children, that will be worn during the Fall and Winter seasons.

Being the direct Importer of all my Furs from Europe, and having them all manufactured under my own supervision—enables me to offer my customers and the public a much handsomer Set of Furs for the same money. Ladies, please give me a call before purchasing! Please remember the name, number and street.

JOHN FARREIRA,

No. 718 Arch Street, Phila.

Sept. 15.—5pm.

A FRESH SUPPLY.

COME AND SEE.

TAKE this method to inform the public that I have received from the City of Philadelphia a fresh stock of Goods, comprising all of the newest styles of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, the most complete assortment ever received in this place, in style, quality and price they cannot be surpassed.

Also, Shawls, Cloaking Cloths, Gloves and Hosiery, Bonnets, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, as well as a fine assortment of Perfumery and Fancy Soap, and in fact everything that is usually found in a stock of Dry and F. Goods.

For the Gentlemen I have as complete a stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Goods suitable for Boys' wear, as well as Gloves, Stockings, and Handkerchiefs, Neck-ties and Suspenders, as was ever brought to this market.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings in great variety. Visiting Cards, Envelopes, Note, Letter and Cap Paper.

Price List, Blended and Brown Muslins, Pillow Case Muslin and Wide Sheetings.

Nov. 3.

M A N H O O D :

HOW LOST! How Restored! Just Published in a Sealed Envelope; Price 6 cents:—A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment & Radical cure of Spermatozoa, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Disability, Nervousness, and Involuntary Emissions, including Impotency, Consumption, and Mental and Physical Disability, by ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D.

The important fact that the awful consequences of Self Abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines or the dangerous application of caustics, instruments, medicated boudies, and other empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment as adopted by the celebrated author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nothings of the day. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,

127 Bowery, New York, P. O. Box, 4586.

Nov. 11.—1y.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

BLACK & WHITE CO.

MADE IN ENGLAND.

MADE IN ENGLAND.